# BOSTON

## RECORDER.

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foreign Religious Intelligence. THE JEWS.

gits of letters from Mr. Marc, to the relary of the London Jews Society. Frankfort, Germany, Aug. 1820. Gotha an opulent Jew is become a stian; in Leipzig, during the last winwo girls; in Wurzburg, five Jews. heslan, in the course of five weeks, athirty families have been baptized. many more are ready to take the

k Neumann persuaded Mr. — from a man highly esteemed in the whole hourhood, to visit me. I conversed him during the whole afternoon. Aother expressions, he said, I am not sed covinced of all the points of Chrismily, but I cannot refrain from wishing at the Jews were Christians; there ore power in the New than in the Old enent; it pierces heart and soul. He Hebrew New Testament with which is much indeed in this and he offered to correspond and Scarcely a day passes away, Im visited by Jews who wish to conwith me about the Christian reli-Last winter, one came often in the atten o'clock, and remained until a late hour, not from fear, but from of time, a very excellent character, med with a fine understanding. Sevther Jews are truly converted, atoften church service and religious ings; but they cannot separate themfrom their brethren, from want of to support themselves.

Darmstadt I spent a whole week. young respectable Jews called upon and you can scarcely imagine with tattention they listened to my words, with what modesty they put their tions to me. They staid sometimes half past one in the night. One "If there exists a true Christian conion, I will be baptized to-morrow." eral of them are truly convinced, and agreed to meet on stated days with good Christians, to read the Holy ires and to pray with them. These have a good influence upon their brem. I met with a learned Jew, who told hat he a long time since felt dissatisfiwith the Jewish religion, and that he blished a book against the Talmud; the also found many objections a-Mistianity. I spoke with him acsobe grace the Lord granted me. wards paid me a visit at Frankand is now by the Rev. Mr. Stein inmed in the Christian religion. A veorthy minister, who knows him intily, speaks highly of his character, and erjoyed at the grace of God. From

Numbers of Jews call upon Mr. er there; and sometimes he is for a day in conversation with them. send the tracts they receive to their at friends and relatives.

from a Jew at Solingen, to the Jews Society at Elberfeld.

forthy Friends of Jesus, and promoters dectrine among the Jews! Humnd joyfully an Israelite comes forward ou to communicate to you his feels reconciliation with, and his love sus, the Saviour of the world. Twenshave I lived in the gloomy reces-Judaism, and from my official duty a zealous advocate of the Talmudists habbins. But rest and true contentof my soul, after which I often have shed, did not become my portion. its be to God, and in him to my Jetho led me to this place, where I ame into acquaintance with a wordestant minister, Mr. Neinbans, and time than after with a worthy and co-operator in the work of the lesus, Mr. Diedrichs, at Elberfeld. ese gentlemen I received a New ment and some tracts in the Hebrew age. I perused them with a view to er some solecisms in the language; found there the Messiah promised ses and the prophets, and in him a of consolation, exceeding all my and of sensations I am unable to in words. I could almost say am reconciled with myself; for I ound the way to the Father through who has said, "I am the way, the and the life: no man cometh to the thut by me." [Jewish Expositor.

AN INCIDENT. one of those providences which bout things incomprehensible to says Mr. Evanson) " we had at our anniversary of the Irish Auxilia-Society, April 12, 1821] a gentlelarge fortune and well informed and a heart opened to enter with te and without prejudice, into what and that day. He is by birth a and, though of Irish family, and is one mercantile establishment in Cahe has hereditary property in the yof Kilkenny, and was travelling to h his return to Spain, when Mr. Kilkenny, became his fellow traand guided him to our meeting. ared to Mr. Shaw afterwards, that as if introduced into a new world, lange sounds had that day come to

his ears, that he had been living as a though it was evident he did not apprestranger in a strange land, while wonders were going on around him, of which he knew nothing. He could scarcely credit the evidence of his senses, that Jews were the most interesting people on earth, and that christians of all denominations agreed in thinking so, and united to do them good whom they had hitherto done nothing but oppress and despise. He purposes to set about translating into Spanish all the Reports, papers, Tracts, &c. which may be sent to him from the Society, and distributing them among Spanish Christians and Spanish Jews." [Jewish Expositor.

#### ENGLISH METHODIST MISSIONS.

From the Loadon Methodist Magazine. CEYLON.

Extract from a letter from the Wesleyan Missionaries in Ceylon, to His Excellency Sir Robert Brownrigg, Governor of that

Island, Jan. 25, 1820. From the most correct accounts we have been able to collect, it appears that even the nominal profession of Christianity was but in a languid state among the natives, on your Excellency's arrival in this Island. The opportunities of improvement, and the means of instruction for the native population, were exceeding inadequate, and by no means answerable to the claims they had upon the attention of the christian world; circumstances which, wherever they exist, will be lamented by reflecting minds. But the period to which we now refer, was a happy era to the native inhabitants of Ceylon. The first great and effectual attempt that was made in their behalf, was the establishment of the Auxiliary Bible Society under your Excellency's immediate patronage and support, for the purpose of publishing the Sacred Scriptures in their own languages. The Society has been enabled to extend its active and spirited operation into almost every part of the island. It has already sent abroad about 3000 copies of the New Testament; and 3500 more will shortly be ready for publication. In addition to this, it has printed about 22,000 copies of smaller works, extracted from the Scriptures, which have been every where distributed. Hence, not a town, not a village, and, in some districts, scarcely a family but has experienced its good effects. Such efforts, when viewed in connection with other benevelent and Christian exertions, such as, the repairing and erection of large and convenient schools in the most populous neighbourhoods, for the instruction of the native youth; together with the erection of a number of commodious places of worship for the accommodation of the native Christians, to excite and encourage among eim I have received very pleasing them an increased attention to the visible forms of Christian devotion; must place in a very pleasing light your Excellency's ever watchful care and anxious concern for the moral and religious improvement of the inhabitants of this large Island : And we cannot but add our sincerest wishes that those plans so well laid down, and so prosperously begun, may be fully accomplished; and this we are confident will call forth the thanksgiving of generations yet unborn.

We have so far succeeded as to have established in different parts of the Island, about 72 schools, which include 4591 children, all under daily instruction: and every child thus instructed, is seen and examined by a missionary, at least, once a month. From this system of schools, conducted on such plans, the most moderate calculation will be in favour of their preving greatly beneficial, especially to the rising generation; and though it becomes us to speak with diffidence, when we pronounce an opinion on what is still future. we cannot but entertain the most pleasing anticipations of the result of such a combination of effort as is now displayed in this Island by the Bible Society, Tract Societies, and Missionary Societies, all of which are actively employed in dispersing abroad the light of Divine truth, and helping forward the great attempt which contemplates nothing less than the complete triumph of our holy religion over every prevailing system of heathenism.

Extract of a letter from Mr. NEWSTEAD dated Negombo, Jan. 3, 1820.

Our work on this station has, this quar ter, been a little diversified and enlivened by the occasional residence here of a part of the Bengal troops, including six English officers; some of them are most exemplary in their attendance on public worship, and encouraged by their presence, so are a few others who understand English; so that we have been favoured with the novel treat of preaching in our ewn language to very attentive little congregations, before our usual services in the native languages. One little circumstance in relation to them I cannot but gratefully record. One of the lieutenants, a young officer of the most amiable manners and deportment, soon after I had waited on them to proffer them any service during their stay, came to the Bungaloe in the most friendly manner, and ingenuously opened his mind to me on the subject of religious experience. Being the son of a very respectable English clergyman, he had been brought up in the strictest habits of morality; al-

hend the nature of spiritual religion; but a more teachable, humble spirit, I have never seen; and hence he listened with the most pleasing attention to every little instruction that was offered him from time to time, on the necessity of a change of heart, faith in a Saviour's blood, &c. Seeing the probability of his receiving good, I soon gave him a general invitation to the Bungaloe, which he mostly made use of to come at the hour of morning or evening family worship; and having access to my bookcase, he read many volumes of our most excellent writers, and declared himself much profited; particularly by Mr. Sutcliffe's Introduction to Christianity, part of which I believe he transcribed. Being particularly fond of singing, he was with us at all opportunities of religious engagement, and several times came to the class meeting: I had the happiness to present him with a few books, among which were a Pocket Testament, Doddridge's Rise, &c. and a volume of our large Magazines; these he received with every expression of gratitude, and owned to me that a change had passed upon his mind and experience, which had rendered his two months residence here the happiest of his life; our separation was with regret on both sides, for he began to grow a most profitable and interesting associate; and although I do not think he was truly converted, yet I believe he was become a sincere seeker of salvation, and consequently on the verge of it. I feel a hope that it will please the Lord to raise him up to some sphere of usefulness in Bengal, for with God all things are possible : and own I was not a little agreeably surprised to meet with so much humility, simplicity, and amiable sincerity, in a young military officer in this country,

CEYLONESE SUPERSTITIONS. Extracts from the Journal of Mr. OSBORNE, at Batticalog.

October 26, 1819. A procession has just passed my house, which, if I could present to the view of my English friends, might find it difficult to pursuade them to believe it was a religious ceremony. The figures were frightful beyond description. One man was covered with a thick coating of cosoa-nut oil and charcoal, and had a small helmet on his head, and a bow and arrow in his hand, which he frequently drew. Anoth-

er was daubed over with chunam, (lime,) and had a large hat of straw, with long sticks differently ornamented standing up in it, a broad sword in his hand, several bells of considerable size on a leathern girdle fastened round his waist, and small silver bells on a ring around his ancle and cally dressed. The leader carried a drawn broad-sword in one hand, and a bunch of large rings in the other. About twenty children, with their legs and arms covered with small bells, formed a long train. They were all repeating short stanzas of a song in Arabic in a very lively manner, while a tom-tom beat the time. They all very regularly stamped with their feet heavily on the ground, which, from the bells fastened on different parts of the body, made a loud clanking. Their dancing was performed by leaping in different directions, while the leader, with his hand full of rings, gives the signal for the dif-ferent attitudes. This they call religion; and it continues for many days. By this they expect to avert the judgments of God; as it is all occasioned, I am inform-

SOUTH AFRICA.

ed, by their expecting the small pox to vi-

sit this district.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. B. Shaw, dated Lilly Fountain, Kames Berg, March, 1820. Feb. 16. At our prayer-meeting about sunrise, the singing was most delightful. Great attention was manifested in the forenoon, whilst the word of God was spoken of as a hammer to break the stony heart. The young people and children who meet at noon, answered many little questions as with one voice, and prayed fervently for each other. Our afternoon preaching was well attended. Felt very poorly during the evening service, and therefore requested that any of the congregation would ask questions respecting what they did not understand. which questioning continued about an hour.

28. Have been busy painting one of our waggons : this is a work which must frequently be done, or they cannot stand against the intense heat of the summer's sun, and the rain and mists of the winter months. In the evening I attended at one of our people's prayer meetings; the smoaky hut being far too small to contain all present, the arched canopy of heaven was our temple, and

"The opaque moon, queen of the mournful night, Rose as our lamp, and gave sufficient light,"

Being nearly full, we could see to give out the hymns by the illumination she afforded. Her sacred beams seemed to help our devotion, by shedding a lus-tre on all around us: the tops of the distant mountains rising in succession, gave some faint idea of him who is round about his people! The prospective rocks, which have so long withstood the waste of all consuming time, seemed to preach " Jesus

Christ the same, yesterday, to-day, forever. 30. Four more to-day were admitted into our communion by the administration of the ordinance of baptism.

March 5. We began to erect a house for the preservation of our various tools and implements of agriculture. The Namaquas begun well; some are working a the foundation; others making bricks and mortar; whilst another company set out in search of spars and laths. But in doing a great work, they want the perseverance of Englishmen.

11. Brother Archbell is busy making staples, &c. by the anvil. Having no professional tradesmen among us, we try at many things, being forced to turn farmers, masons, gardeners, carpenters, smiths, &c.

13. Hearing a rumour last night after having laid down to rest, I hastened to the door, and from thence to the garden, supposing some of the cattle had broke down the fence; in this, however, I was happily disappointed, and richly rewarded, by hearing the midnight songs of a company of Namaquas in one of their humble dwellings. The gentle breeze catching the melodious notes, wafted them to the ear with such sweetness, that I stood and wondered at the harmony produced: and could have almost supposed it to be supernatural. In a few minutes, the voice of praise was changed into that of prayer and supplication; and I retired, reflecting on the power of divine grace in causing the voice of thanksgiving to ascend from the despised hovels of the poorHottentots.

Discouragements and Supports of a South African Missionary.

Mr. BARNABAS SHAW, writing from Lilly Fountain, beyond the Colony, in March 1820, gives the following lively description of the Trials and Supports of a Missionary in that quarter of the field :-

The Missionaries, who may be sent to this part of the African continent, should be reminded of the trials which they will have to encounter .- Perhaps they will have little or no bread, till they sow corn and reap it; no vegetables, till they have made gardens ; no house to live in, untill one be built by the Missionary's own hands. He says, "I must have a dwelling house : it is quite necessary :" but the African, accustomed to roll in his sheep-skin, and bask in the beams of the sun, is slow to believe, and much slower to move : should he raise himself up and begin to work, he will soon throw down his spade, and sit to smoke and chat: should he work for one day, it perhaps, goes so hardly with him, that he will go and hunt for a week, rather than make his appearance again at the place of labor : all arms. Many were similarly or as fantasti- things in Africa move slowly ; and it remuch patience to bear with such indolence.-The Missionary is tried with himself: he is apt to think : " Here I toil and labor, and see but little fruit: the best of my days are going, and I gain no useful knowlege; but am forgetting all that I ever knew : others obtain wisdom from the conversation of their superiors: but my companions are ignorant Hottentots. Oh, this Africa! this Africa! this solitary land! this land of darkness! this land of fatigue and non-improvement! this land of exile and comparative captivity !"-He should also be reminded, that all nations differ in their manners and customs; and that in a certain degree, he must become all things to all men : Hall's Charge contains important directions on this head; and cannot be read by an African Missionary without advantage; let the man coming to Africa suppose him-self sent to teach little children; and if he can bring the great and exalted truths of the Gospel to bear on infant minds he will excel among Namaquas.

Let no Brother, however, be discouraged from coming to us. Let him build on the promise of Jesus, Lo I am with you alway. This promise will afford him water in the most barran desert-a shade, from the hottest sun-abundance, in times of scarcity-hope, in despair-health, sickness-pleasure, in pain-joy, in sor-row-and life, in death. Let him be possessed of humble, holy and active zeal and all the difficulties which he may have to encounter, so far from quenching it will be as oil to the ascending flame and cause it to burn with more brightness. Then will he say as Paul, I take pleasure in reproaches and necessities, for Christ's sake.

Anecdote of a Sailor and his Mother.

A missionary who visited the Mariner's Hospi oital, Charleston, S.C. says: " one to whom I gave a Bible, a fine young man, asked me for a tract. I gave him the Warning Voice. He took it, cast his eye upon it, and exclaimed, "Ah! this is what I want. I have been a great sinner, I fear too great to be forgiven. I sometimes think God will never forgive me; my parents educated me religiously, and my mether, (mark this, ye moth-ers,) my mother, said he, (for he had not forgot-ten it) used to speak much to me of my soul." Ah, thought I, happy mother! you knew not that your kind admenitions would follow your that your kind admonitions would follow your son over the seas, and that he would sit and tell a stronger what his mother had said to him. I conversed with him and left him, promising to see him soon. Called two days after and found that he was gone. My heart bled not to find him there; he had taken his Bible and his tract and gone to sea. I followed him in imagination over life's short rough passage. I said, I shall meet thee again, dear brother, in the haven above."

[Cherleston Intel.

Domestic Religious Intelligence.

REVIVALS IN VERMONT.

From the Woodstock Monitor. Having recently attended the anniversary Commencements at Burlington, Middlebury and Dartmouth Colleges, and beving had a personal interview with most of the Pastors of churches, where the Lord is pouring out his Spirit, and having visited many of the towns thus blessed with the divine favor, we are prepared to give our readers an account of the wonders which God is working for Zion.

During the winter, here and there a church in different parts of the state, was blessed with a revival. Little was seen to encourage the hope of a more extensive work, till after the meeting of the consociated churches at Middlebury on the 3d Tuesday of June, when the Pastors and delegates agreed to recommend to the churches in connexion to observe a fast with reference to a revival of religion. Our informant believed that no church in the connexion feels the special influences of the Spirit, which did not thus consecrate a day of fasting and prayer, and that those which complied with the recommendation are more or less visited, and most of them in a wonderful manner.

In Franklin County, in Bakersfield, Enosbergh, Berkshire and Montgomery, the work has prevailed since about the commencement of the present year, and has already given an accession to those feeble churches of 180 members, 22 of this number joined the Baptist and Episcopal churches. The converts are computed at 285, and the work is said to be progressing. Here the labors of Mr. Boardman, in the service of the Vermont Juvenile Missionary Society, have been signally blessed. The work has excited and put down much violent opposition, especially among those who had advocated the doctrine of Universal Salvation. Very many of this character in the light of truth saw their feet standing on slippery places, who now, instead of making "the heart of the righteons sad, and strengthening the hands of the wicked, that he should not return from his wicked way by promising him life," are piously engaged in warning their friends and neighbours to flee from the wrath to come, and do works meet for repentance.

In Chittenden County, the commencement of the work is of recent date, except in Jericho, which is dated in March last. Very hopeful appearances are observed in 8 or 9 other towns in this county, and in some the work has commenced, with such power as appals the enemy, while the soldiers of the cross are marching on to victory, triumphing in the Captain of their salvation. In Essex and Westford are already 70 hopeful subjects of renew ing grace.

In Addison County, it is believed the work is without example in the history of the Church in this State Within less than three months, it is computed there are about 300 converts in Cornwall, Shoreham and Middlebury.

In five other towns, the work is very interesting and rapidly progressing, in which it is believed are more than 100 recently brought into the liberty wherewith Christ makes free.

Rutland County. In eight towns, it is computed are about 300 converts, almost exclusively within about three months, and the work continues to progress. In Castleton, the subjects are principally between 12 and 25 years of age. In Timmouth, it is said, are between 30 and 40 hopeful subjects of renewing grace, and more than that number, in whom a former hope has been revived.

In Rupert and Pawlet, Benningten County, the work is said to have commenced in May, and about 60 are rejoicing in hope. In Pawlet it is mostly confined to the students in the Academy.

We here enumerate thirty-two towns, where the churches are refreshed, and multitudes are anxiously inquiring, "What shall we do to be saved?" We have given a moderate estimate, and yet the age gregate is almost 1800. Weathersfield and Bennington, which we have already noticed in former numbers, together with a few other towns, where has been more than usual attention, will, doubtless, swell the list to more than Two Thousand.

In Granville, N. Y. a work is prevailing, and 80 are hopeful subjects. Plattsburgh is also visited, and it is believed about 30 have been born into the kingdom of Christ. There are hopefull appearances in other towns in that region.

The revival in Lyme, N. H. commenced about a year since, and has been silently and gradually progressing; 53 have been added to the church of which Rev, B. Perry is pastor, and 19 examined for admission. The hopeful converts are about 100.

The work continues to be encouraging in Hanover and in the vicinity of Dart. College. One hundred and fifty are hopeful subjects of renewing grace.
What shall we then say to these things?

If God be for us, who can be against us? Well may we say to Zion, " Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon you."

In the Recorder, page 134, the journal of this Mission was brought down to Nov. 21, 1820. On that day Messrs. Fisk and Parsons returned to Smyrna, from their visit to some of the Seven Churches, having travelled about 300 miles, made themselves acquainted with many priests, school-masters, &c. and distributed many Testaments and Tracts.

On their return they found letters from America, which refreshed them; and till the 29th, nothing of special importance occurred. Their views on the subject of separating for a time, that Mr. P. might visit Jerusalem, are thus expressed :

Nov. 29. Devoted the day to fasting and prayer. It had, for some time, been a question, whether one of us ought not to remain some longer in Smyrna, and the other proceed, without further delay to Judea. It is desirable, that some one should be here to carry on the work of distribution, and to get more tracts printed at Constantinople, or Scio. Till a chaplain arrives he can occupy these rooms, and preach in the chapel on the Sabbath; and the Messrs. Vanlenneps have generously offered, in case one of us sees fit to remain, to give him his board. The state of things here is such, that we cannot feel willing to leave the place; and we are not wiling to have our visit to Jerusalem delayed any longer. If only one of us goes, he will have an interprerer, who understands English, a faithful man, and a good nurse in case of sickness. As to missionary labor and research, probably one may do about as much, at least during the pre sent season, as both could do. On the whole, it seems, so far as we can judge, that the interests of our mission are likely to be most effectually promoted by a temporary separation. We contemplate it with reluctance; but our rising murmurs are hushed by contrasting our case with the separation, to which our brethren were called who went first to India. We hope to be again united, after a short time, to prosecute the original plan of our mission.

Beside receiving letters of introduction from Mr. Counor, and from a rich Armenian merchant In Smyrns, to distinguished individuals at Jaffa the Grand Seignior.

Dec. 4. The English consul brought us a travelling firhman from the Grand Signior. He obtained it at our request, through the agency of the Ambassador at Coustantinople. This firb man gives us liberty to visit the islands of the Archipelago, Syria, Egypt, and their frontiers, and orders that we be treated in the most friendly manner, offered every assistance, security and protection, and furnished (at our own expense) with proper guards wherever it may be ne-

His embarkation is thus mentioned by Mr. F. Det. 6. Last evening, brother Parsons left me to go to Judea. We went on board the vessel together. There we sung, "Guide me, O thou Great Jehovah," united in prayer, commended each other to the divine protection, and gave the parting hand. To be separated from my only christian brother, is a trial indeed. But we have not come to this land to seek our own gratification. When duty calls, we must obey. After Mr. P's departure, Mr. F. employed him

self in preaching as he had opportunity-in visiting the Greek schools-distributing Tracts and Bibles-instructing and exhorting the scholars. The principal book used in those schools is the Pealter in ancient Greek, which weither the papils nor instructors understand.

Mr. F's interview with a Catholic Priest, and his reflections on the close of the year, are thus

Dec. 29. Went with Mr. B. Issaverdens, (a young man of this place, who has been several times in America,) to see Mr. Davier, a Roman Catholic priest. Mr. I. introduced me as be-longing to the Bible Society. Mr. D. then began to speak against the Society, and the translations which it circulates. He talked so fast and so incessantly, as to give no opportunity for an reply. I showed him the Italian Testament as translated by the Catholic Archbishop Martini, and printed at Naples, and the French Testament by de Sacy. To the last he made objections. I showed him that it was printed under the sanction of a Catholic Archbishop. "Ah!" said he, "since the liberty of the press is established in France, the Archbishops are obliged to sanction whatever people wish to print."

The year 1320 is now clos Sabbath, Dec. 31. ing. I commenced it at Malta, in company with my dearest brother. I trust, before another year closes, I shall be with him again. Every year of my life has furnished occasion for humility and thanksgiving, but this has been, in some respects, a peculiar one. The Lord has been better to me than my fears. Let me trust in him for the future, and never be afraid.

Jan. 9, 1821. I have lately become acquainted with Constantine Dracopolis, a Greek schoolmaster, who was formerly dragoman, (interpreter,) for Mr. Salt, the English consul in Egypt He travelled with Mr. Jowett in Egypt, and with Mr. Fuller in Syria. I have engaged him to give me instruction in Arabic. He speaks Arabic fluently. As he is well acquainted with Smyrna and particularly with the Greek schools, he will be a valuable guide in visiting them.

Jan. 17. Received a letter from brother Par sons, dated in sight of Rhodes, Dec. 20. His progress had been slow; but he had proceeded thus far in safety, and much of his time seems to have been profitably occupied in reading, and conversing with the pilgrims.

Jan. 22. Mr. Cohen, the Jew mentioned in our journal May 3, 1320, came to visit me. In the course of conversation, he said the Jews here never kindle a fire on the Sabbath, but often employ Turks or Christians to do it for them. inquired what they believe respecting a future state. He says they believe, that all athiests and idolaters will be damped forever; but all, who believe in one God, will be finally saved though, if they live in any known sin, they must suffer in hell until they have expiated it. He says Jews hold to 613 commandments, besides the decalogue, and if they obey all these, they will be rewarded in proportion; whereas Chris tians, who hold to only ten commandments, even if they keep those son, will have a proportionably small reward.

After reading some time in the Hebrew Bible, and conversing about different places, I offered him a Hebrew Testament, which he very gladly accepted. I told him he must read it, and pray that God would show him what was right, and dispose him to embrace it. He said he would do so. He has engaged to call occasionally and read Hebrew with me. This is the first opportunity I have had of giving a Hebrew Testament to a Jew. The eccasion calls for thanksgiving and earnest prayer.

Description of Sedicui. Jan. 24. Yesterday afternoon, I went to Sedicui, in company with Mr. Thompson, a young gentleman whe lives with Mr. Vanlennep. This village is a little W. of S. from Smyrna, at the distance of 6 or 8 miles. It is the seat of an Aga, but the man, who has held that office the st year, is now gone to Constantinople, to hire p at year, is now gone to Coloman Government, the man gets an office who can pay the greatest price for it. And then his object is to

regain the money he has paid out, and procure as much more as he can. The consequence is, such extortion and oppression as impoverish the people, discourage industry, and depopulate the country. There are, in Sedicui, a few Turkish families, who have a small mosque, but without a minaret. There is one Iman, or Turkish priest. said to be the only Tark in the village, who can read and write. He is now an old man, and has four wives, one of whom he married a short time since. There are between one and two thousand Greeks, who have a chutch, four priests, and two schools. I visited the priests, and inquired whether they had the Scriptures in Romaic. They said, no. I inquired if they had them in ancient Greek. They said only the New Testament. I then gave them a Testament for the church, and told them I had others in Smyrna for sale. They immediately offered to purchase three copies. I also visited the schools, heard the scholars read, and gave tracts to all who could read them, accompanied with advice and exhortation. I often perceive evilence, that the Greeks are capable of learning with great ease; and when they have advantaes, they are very fond of books and study. distributed at Sedicui 70 tracts and left 20 with the priest for distribution. Visit to Cooklujah.

Feb. 2. Mr. Jackson gave me the use of his norse, and Mr. Hanson, a young man who lives with him, rode out with me to Cooklujah, a Greek village 4 or 5 miles from Smyrna, a little south of east. The inhabitants are all Greeks, There is one church, four priests, one school, and perhaps 100 houses. I carried with me a Testament and 50 tracts. Sold the Testamont to the priests, and gave part of the tracts to them, and the rest to the school. There were in the school 60 boys; but only ten could read in the tracts. They have no school-book but the Psalter and prayer-book in ancient Greek. The master and a priest, who were present, told me that they do not understand this language; yet the one reads his church service wholly in this, and the other teaches a school in which are no books in any other language. It gives me great satisfaction to supply men in such circumstances, with the pure word of God, and with religious tracts in a language which they can inderstand.

Mr. F. mentions that the Printing Press which had been given to the Syrian Archbishop by Mr. and Jerusalem, Mr. P. obtained a passport from Clymer, had been injured in its removal from the vessel at Smyrna: that a part of it was so broken that it must be sent back to England for repairthat the remainder had been forwarded to the Archbishop, but that the printing of the Scriptutes would be hindered 2 or 3 years at least by the accident.

Visit to Bournabat.

Feb. 5. Went with Mr. Jackson and his family to Bournabat, a village at a little distance from Smyrna, on the N. E. We went to the house of a Jew. On each door post, was a little tin case containing a roll, on which were written the ten commandments. Visited the Greek priest and 5 schools. In these schools are about 100 boys and three girls. In one of them the boys read very well, and seemed to understand what they read. There is one Greek church and three priests, one Catholic church, and one mosque. The number of houses is supposed to be about 1000. The number of Turks & Greeks is said to be nearly equal. There are a few Jews, and a few Armenians. Distributed 60 tracts.

Feb. 6. Mr. Vanlernep has just returned from Sedicui, and tells me, that the tracts which I distributed are read with great interest. One man arose in the night, and lit his candle to read a tract.

9. I have now visited all the Greek schools. that I have been able to hear of in Smyrna. The whole number is 30, containing about 1100 boys. and 66 females. Besides these schools, Koumas and Economo (brother of the celebrated teacher of that name) give private instruction to a considerable number of young men. There are also some families, in which the children are taught by masters, who go from house to house for the

Feb. 10 A Greek merchant from Brusa, who had seen some of the tracts, which I have distributed, applied for some in order to distribute in that place. Gave him fifty.

Feb. 14. sionally given instruction in English to a young Armenian, a dragoman of the English consul-To day I went with him to visit the principal school of the Amenians. It consists of two branches, each under the instruction of a priest. In one branch, are about 65 boys, chiefly small, who merely learn to read and write their own language. In the other branch 12 or 15 young men study the grammar of the language. The head master says, there are about 800 Armenian houses in town. I showed him an Armenian and Turko-Armenian Testament. He said a Bishop had just set out for Armenia, who wished for ome very much; and as he would rest a while at Menimen, they could be sent to him there, I requested him to send these two, which he promised to do without delay.

Last Intelligence.

The Missionary Herald for September, from which we have made the above abstract, con. ains also the following late intelligence from the Palestine Mission :

We mentioned, in our number for July, that Mr. Parsons had written to Mr. Fisk from Castello Rosso, Jan. 13th. We now have before us a letter to the Corresponding Secretary, dated at the same place, Jan. 25th, giving an account of the voyage thus far, of which we shall fay before our

readers a brief outline. At Scio Mr. P. had an opportunity to call on Professor Bambas, and give him an account of the tour in Asia Minor, especially of the distribution of books. He replied, "Much good may be done in this region by activity and perseverance." The number of students in the college had increased rapidly, and the Young Minister's Companion was in high reputation. At Sames the vessel took refuge for four days, in a solitary harbor, far from any hu-

man dwelling. On the morning of Dec. 18th, they passed between Samos and the ancient Melitus. Mr. P. read to the pilgrims the 20th of Acts, and pointed to the place, where Paul bad his affecting interview with the elders of Ephesus. Towards evening of the same day, passing near Patmos, the epistles to the seven churches were read. There was perfect silence; and the pilgrims informed Mr. P. that they never before heard these epistles, in their own lan-

After being becalmed off Coos, they arrived at Rhodes on the 21st, and were detained there six days. During this time Mr. P. became acquainted with the Greek Bishop, the English Consul, an Archimandrite of Jerusalem, and the President of a distinguished monastery. On Mr. P.'s proposing to the Bishop to leave with him tracts for distribution, and showing him specimens, he replied, "Your offer is ve-

ry generous; I will send a man with you [ bring the rest." Mr. P. sent 150 copies for the priests and the schools, and the next day received a message from the Bishop approving the tracts, and expressing gratitude for them.

" According to the statement of the Bishop, there are on the island about 10,000 Turks; a greater number of Greeks; 60 Greeks churches; 100 priests; 22 monasteries; very few monks; one school of some distinction; others smaller for children."

The English consul is friendly to the distribution of the Bible, though a Catholic. Mr. P. experienced from him mark-

ed tokens of friendship and hospitality. Mr. P. visited a synagogue, and a school for Jewish children. There are 200 Jewish houses in Rhodes. The Archimandrite and the President of the monastery very gladly received tracts to distribute. The latter made " repeated professions of his gratitude, and implored a blessing upon those, through whose benevolence the favor was conferred."

Leaving Rhodes on the 28th they were driven into a solitary harbor, where they were detained eight days. With considerable difficulty, the vessel reached the harbor of Castello Rosso, Jan. 7th. Some young men from the village coming on board, tracts were distributed to such as were able to read. These tracts were circulated, and a general desire was excited to obtain a greater supply. In the morning, as Mr. P. passed through the village, a multitude thronged the streets, each crying aloud in modern Greek, "Sir, will you give me a tract?" Mr. P. gave 125 tracts to the schools, at the particular request of the teachers; and 50 to persons who came to the vessel for the purpose of obtaining them. There was but one copy of the Romaic Testament in the village. This had been purchased at Rhodes, and was circulating among the inhabitants. While there Mr. P. sold five Testaments, containing the ancient and the modern Greek in parallel colums, to individuals in the village, and five to pilgrims. "In no place," he adds, "have I seen a greater desire to read the word of God."

Castello Rosso contains 250 or 300 houses, of which 30 belong to Turks, and the rest to Greeks. It has a fine harbor, but is little else than a barren rock. The vessel left that place on the 10th; but was driven back by very tempestuous weather, and remained there at the date of the letter. " Notwithstanding our frequent disappointments," says Mr. P. " the goodness of God to us has been peculiar, and very affecting."

"Larnica, Cyprus, Feb. 7, 1821.

" Rev. and Dear Sir-In a letter, dated Jan. 25th, I have a short account of the veyage from Symrna to Castello-Rosso. The next morning we left that harbor, with a favorable wind, which conveyed us very rapidly to the port of Limesol, in Cyprus. The captain had given orders to have the anchors in readiness, and we were all rejoicing in the assurance of a safe arrival at the destined haven. But our pleasant prospects were soon blasted. The wind changed almost instantaneously and blew from the east with great violence during the night. Again the vessel was driven back to sea, but the next day, we were enabled to enter the harbor of Baffo, (anciently Paphos,) 40 miles to the west of Limesol. At that harbor, I left the vessel; and proceeded by land to Limesol for the purpose of distributing Testaments and tracts. The first place which I visited was Paphos. The priests of the village immediately conducted me to the church, where they say, St. Paul preached the Gospel; from thence to the hall, where he was condemned; and to the pillar, where he was bound, and received "forty stripes save one." It was truly affecting to see so many churches destroyed-some used for stables, others for baths, others completely in ruins. Of the 365 churches, once the glory of Paphos, only 4 or 5 now remain. Twenty five or thirty miserable huts are all that remain of the once most distinguished city of Cyprus.

" From this place I went to the house of a Greek Bishop, in a village two or three miles from the shore. There I was received with the utmost cordiality; and all the proceedings of the Bishop were marked with great seriousness and dignity. He said, that it was his delight to entertain strangers, and he wished for no pecuniary compensation. He highly approved of the tracts, which I brought with me, and engaged to distribute them among his people. Under his government are 200 churches, but only 50 are now open for religious service. In each of these churches is a copy of the modern Greek Testament procured at Nicosia from those sent to Cyprus by the Rev. Mr. Connor.

"On the way to Limesol spent one night in a small village called Piseuri. The priest of the village purchased of me a Greek Testament, and received a sufficient number of tracts to supply all who could read. There is but one church in the place, and no school of any importance.

"The English consul at Limesol requested me to reside in his family, till the arrival of our vessel. This afforded me a favorable opportunity to visit the churches and schools, and to distribute tracts to the best advantage. A little boy, as an expression of his gratitude, presented me handful of flowers.

"The English consul made a request, in behalf of two poor churches in the vicinity, for two Greek Testaments. I mentioned to him that it was not agreeable to the wishes of the members of the Bible Society, that Testaments should be permitted to remain useless, but that they should be constantly read. He assured me, that he would accompany the Testaments with a letter, and the wishes of the donors would be strictly regarded.

"Near the centre of the island is a

tinguished monastery, which is visited by all pilgrims, on their way to Jerusalem. The consul engaged to send two tracts to that monastery, and 50 to the monastery called the Holy Cross.

"In Limesol are 4 churches, -10 priests. one flourishing school upon the system of Coray, other small schools designed merely for learning the church-service -four mosques ;-houses of unburnt brick -port not convenient. Four or five ves sels lay at anchor. In the vicinity of Limesol are large and rich plains, now green with wheat and barley. The mountains are white with snow.

" Monday evening, Feb. 5th (63 days from Smyrna,) arrived at Larnica. Letters, which I brought with me from Smyrna, introduced me to Mr. Vondiziano, the English consul, in whose house I resided with great satisfaction. I sent to the bishop of Larnica 200 tracts; 100 for his own use, and 100 for the archbishop at Nicosia. The next day the bishop in company with the principal men of the village, came to the house of the consul to express their approbation of the truths contained in the tracts, and their gratitude for the favour. It was my design to go to Nicosia by land from Limesol, but the rain prevented .-The tracts which I send to that city will be distributed, as in other places, among the priests and schools."

The last letter, which has been peceived from Mr. Parsons himself, addressed to the Cor. Sec. is the following:

"Rev. and Dear Sir, - I arrived at this port Saturday morning, after 48 hours passage from Cyprus. A considerable number of pilgrims took passage with us from that island, so that, at the close of our voyage, there were not less than 75 souls on board. Eight hours after leaving Larnica we came in sight of mount Lebanon in Syria, and from thence we passed near the shores of the Holy Land, and had a distant view of Sour, Acre, Caiffa, and mount Carmel. We looked upon mount Carmel with uncommon interest as the place where the prophet Elijah "cast himself down upon the earth," and prayed for rain, till there arose "a little cloud out of the sea like a man's hand."

"The English consul at Jaffa, had received information of our arrival, and his son and dragoman waited at the shore to take us and our baggage to his house. Every assistance which he could afford, was generously offered, while we should remain at Jaffa, or at Jerusalem, " My garden," he said, "will afford many articles for your comfort, which cannot be well obtained at Jerusalem."

"The Russian consul at Jaffa, Mr. Mostras, to whom I had letters of recommendation, invited me to occupy a room, which he has under his own direction, in a monastery at Jerusalem. After the passover in May or June, he proposes to take a tour to mount Lebanon, and he wishes me to accompany him. If it should be tho't best to pass the summer there, I may improve this favorable opportunity.

"Yesterday morning I attended service in the Greek church of this place. The assembly consisted, I should say, of 250 people, all standing and repeating prayers, as is the custom in all the churches The only difference which I observed was this, that the Scriptures were first read in ancient Greek, then in Turkish, the songs of the ransomed heathen are salut and then in Arabic, as the Arabic is the common dialect of the country.

"After service, the president of the monastery in this village called at the house of the Russian consul. He examined the tracts, which I brought with me, and approved of the plan of distributing them among the people. He took 50 or 60 for the use of pilgrims, and others who could understand them. As it respects the distribution of tracts and Bibles. Jaffa is a station of high importance. Almost all the pilgrims from Russia, and from Natofia land at this port, and frequently remain here many days. Bibles and tracts can be landed bere without taxes at the custow house, and can be distributed without the danger of suspicion attending a portage to Jerusalem. If a mission should be established at Jerusalem. Jaffa can also be under the charge of the missionaries, with the prospect of great usefulness to the souls of men.

"The Russian consul at Jaffa will take charge of all the letters, or packages, directed to his care; and forward them directly to Jerusalem. He designs himself to be there at the passover, for the purpose of protecting the Russian pilgrims.

This letter will be forwarded immediately to Cyprus, to the care of the English consul at Larnica. In the morning, we design to set forward for the Holy City. I now feel the need more than ever before of the prayers of God's people. Surely they will wrestle in prayer till the Lord appears in his glory, & builds upZion.

Arrival at Jerusalem. Mr. Fisk had received two letters from his beloved fellow-laborer, beside those which he had before mentioned. In the first written at Jaffa, Mr. Parsons states, that " the Russian consul says, that in his opinion, a printing press may be in opera-tion at Jerusalem without suspicion."

The other is dated at Jerusalem, March 13th, about a month after Mr. P.'s arrival there. It is the third which be had written to Mr. F. from Jerusalem, though the only one which had come to hand. Mr. Fisk makes the following extracts from it. "I have made some short excursions in the vicinity of Jerusalem; that is, to the pool of Siloam, to Gethsemane, mount Olivet, Bethany, the tomb of Lazarus, mount Zion, &c. I have twice been to see the tomb of our blessed Savior, and twice to mount Calvary. The pilgrims weep & sob over the tomb of our Savior, just as they would over the grave of a parent or a sister. "A Greek priest reads with me two chapters in Greek almost every day; and

we often converse upon passages, relati to the new birth, human depravity, a salvation by grace. "I have sold to Greek Testaments, one Persian, one ha

an, and one Armenian, in Jerusalem," Mr. Fisk's journal from Feb. 17th May 18th is among the communication transmitted by him. Early in April, visited Ephesus, in company with the Americans. On his return he found Smy na in a state of alarm, on account of the insurrection in European Turkey. The dommotions at Smyrna, and in the neighborhood, rendered it unsafe travelling and presented obstacles in the way of tributing books. After describing the state of the country, Mr. F. writes as for lows: "Now the question is, what effer should this have on our plans? Broth Parsons, I trust, will go on with his lab in Judea without molestation. For mysel see no course but to remain here, a wait the event."

"But what shall be done as to the print ing press, &c.? I should like to know how, with the facts before you, the propect seems to you in Boston. So far as can understand the state of affairs there no ground for despondency; and I rathe think none for delay. One thought occur to me. If any body is ready to come of here, he may get passage to Malta; as there he will learn whether things have become quiet in this region; and if they have not, he can remain there a little while, most profitably employed in study ing Italian and Greek."

On the whole, it does not appear that the present troubles in Turkey should damp the zeal of Christians among our selves, or elsewhere, for promoting the cause of truth in that part of the world.

From the New-Haven Intelligencer. Letter from Rev. LEVI PARSONS to Rev. Auk Nettleton, dated " Smyrna, Nov. 26, 1820. " My Dear Brother .- I thank you for your teresting letter, dated Nassau, June 13th, white I received a few days since.—The account yo gave me of many extensive revivals in Ne York, has greatly encouraged our hearts an strengthened our faith. What hath God wrought Often you must stand still and admire and adm Your brethren in India, in Owhyhee, and i Smyrna will rejoice when they hear of this. A gels have already tuned their harps anew, my

ing with a loud voice, -thou art worthy. This day has been an interesting one to m something like the days which are past. Are respectable young man called at our room an joined with us in religious worship. We rea the three last chapters of Hebrews, (reading i rotation 5 verses each) and then remarked large upon the nature and necessity of the fail without which it is impossible to please Go He gave most serious attention, and was quit unwilling to have the conversation discontinue "Such things," said he, " make me reflect upe subjects of the greatest importance." After th we sang a hymn, and all bowed the knee toget er before the throne of grace. As he left us h requested that we would sell him a Bible, for" wish to have one on my table that I may read often." He promised to come again, and t bring a friend with him to enjoy with him the privilege of hearing the Gospel. What God de signs by this we know not. But we can sind ly give thanks for the least token of good .- Pro for us, pray for him.
I have been reading the journals of our Mi

sionaries in India, and in the west as publis in the Herald for August and September. I smiles of divine Providence on the labors of Brethren demand special scknowledgese Who can read and not feel! Who can read a not give! While the field is opening and brig ening, while the heathen are reaching in their hands to receive the bread of life; wh our ears, and their thanksgiving ascending heaven for the "glad tidings of great joy," to is still a withholding of necessary means to ply the perishing multitude. My brother an this be !- will the American churches, highly favored with revivals and spiritual pri leges suffer the heathen to cry in vain? funds of the American Board of Foreign Mis are in a very critical situation. Nothing, it see but special and immediate exertions will pres a great loss to the cause of Missions, and thu the souls of the heathen. I know, my brother, that you love those

sit in darkness-you pray for them-you gri for them-you excite others to give for them. Tell those who have found a Savious pred to them that the heathen need the same Savi - they must have the same Saviour or perish ever. O how infinitely valuable is their hi while here all are poor and wretched and a rable. Exhort the rich to procure for themsel the gratitude and greetings of a multitude of b thens redeemed by their charity. Teach young convert to look at a world which list wickedness, and to weep over perishing mil

This, my brother, I am persuaded you h done and will continue to do. Nothing but prevalence of such a spirit, so far as mean concerned, withholds from us a universal teri a revival which shall empace a world; at ren have long waited with many prayers tears. Excuse, my brother, the liberty It The Lord bless you, as he has done, and per you to win souls to him for many, very m years to come. Brother Fisk sends much lot Yours most sincerely, LEVI PARSONS.

From the Religious Remem REVIVAL OF RELIGION. Extract of a letter to the Editor, from the

Thomas Grier, dated Westown, Oreage N. York, Aug. 7, 1821. This congregation experienced no male change during five years past, until the mis of last September; when it appeared to be set time to favor Zion. This refreshing the presence of the Lord, was neither pre by unusual lukewarmness nor ushered in by any remarkable providence. But in a time general health, peace and prosperity; the in his unbounded compassion visited us. holy arm was made bare, and his stately pings were seen in the sanctuary. Now holy Spirit of the living God silently page from house to house, and from heart to hear

his awakening and convincing, regenerating converting influences. On the 22d of October, when the sacran the Lord's Supper was administered, forty persons separated themselves from the and declared on the side of the Lord Jesus This day was succeeded by many men for prayer and preaching which are not east

Five weeks more having revolved around another communion season is enjoyed, and dred new members were received into con nion as the fruits of this giorious harrest; having previously appeared before sessionforward publicly to own their Lord and Ma At the calling of their names they take the stand in the middle aids to enter into che rowed on the take their stand sho are just about and fidelity ford of lords; wi en, and interced the seventh of added to our months; one consists of four

BOSTON STURDAY, S FOREIG

letter from Rev. es an animating Treschow, an sety, to that city. aching-many e many inspired w o "that his vi form a new epoch hese quarters." fialy there are hree Hebrew p Reggo, and Va

is said that the with copies ed to publ ate form, in the tries where th prejudices th Rabbi who Hebrew New and presented est to the Eng

n most of the falearned m le baptised G ion are able ading religiou talkative, and the honest and much respec ionary says one scoffer of he was a hyp

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added to our number, including in the s hundred and ninety six in the space of aths; one hundred and twenty three of ceived the sacrament of Baptism. Thus ch of Westerwn, organized with eighteen s eleven years since ; (excluding those e died & those who have been dismissed) ists of four hundred and 38 members.

## OSTON RECORDER.

TURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1821.

FOREIGN ABSTRACTS. atter from Rev. Mr. Mudie at Hamburg, as missting account of the visit of Rev. fusion an Agent of the London Jews to that city. Many were roused by his air-sany encouraged by his adviceripired with new zeal by his exam-"Out his visit," says Mr. M. " is likely

Where are eleven Jewish Synagogues, Reflebrew printing presses-viz. at Legleggo, and Venice.

new epoch in the history of the church

gid that the Jews are not generally supth copies of the Old Testament-and it ed to publish editions for their use in a form, in the vernacular languages of the where they are dispersed, to avoid sjudices they feel toward the complete

labbi who is established at Nice, receivnew New Testament with much gratidpresented in return, a Syriac New Testo the English Agent, which he had evimad with attention. He is better informgost of the Rabbins, and has the characlearned man.

inplied Greenlanders, almost without in are able to read and write-are fond leg religious books in their own language, nious for improvement. They are cheerlatire, and abound in humor. They hohonest and industrious Missionary-and such respect for religion. A distinguishionary says, that he has never met with scoffer of religion among the natives, ma hypocondriac.

Greenlanders were first visited by May had no other word of affirmation wage, than "truly"-and had an eace for strong liquors, so that if one Matrymen was found drunk, they ridias a foreigner; but now they are not ently seen drunk, and heard uttering all sailor's oaths,

ach evil do ungodly sailors and traders nd so much reason there is that those reise the world should be brought under sence of Christian principle by the efforts ious at home.

the .- Said a Greenlander to a Missionahad sent for him to reprove him seriously sorderly way of life; "Reprove your en-they should be wiser and better but they are much worse. When you mected them, then call me to account."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

S. Raffles, Lieutenaut Governor of Beniumatra, in a letter to one of the Editors lavestigator," states that the population alla country in that Island, does not fall million-that they are cannibals-that all prisoners taken in war, and that the le law for the punishment of the five times is to eat the prisoner alive. "You on the fact, and that eating alive is as with them as hanging in England."

reschool has been established at Beninder the auspices of the Lieutenant Goind opwards of 70 scholars had distinlemselves at the last examination so answer his expectations. A school letion in the useful arts is also establishinhabitants are utterly without any rehatever, and the Missionaries, Messrs. Butten lately sent there, have good le of usefulness.

Engines are employed in Lima, to drain to, and with great success.

on bridge has been erected over the hang on chains, 590 feet in extreme and capable of supporting 200 tons, beweight, which is 160 tons.

ecertained that the river Niger, which generally supposed to lose itself in the in some inland sea, empties into the a few degrees north of the Equator. pis, English Consul at Ashantee, has disof satisfactorily confirmed this important

supply of the Grand Canal of Lanconnecting the Atlantic with the Medita basin has been constructed at Fer-Poite, a mile in length, and half a mile h, collecting the waters of the various which arise in the Black Mountain.

than an hundred miles long, was openfeign of Juhanghire, about 200 years a century conferred the blessings of so the region through which it passed. and restored of 1317, when the British

government repaired it, to the great advantage | perity, and that none of them are chargeable and delight of the country.

DOMESTIC ABSTRACTS. "The Latter Day Luminary" for August, contains the latest intelligence from the American

Baptist Missions in the East. Mr. Colman at Chittagong under date of October 16, 1820, writes that his time is wholly employed in studying the language-that his proficiency is slow, but in two years he hopes to be able to preach in it readily. He has been visited by several Arracanese converts, who are very anxious for the establishment of a mission among them, and he urges it himself, on account of their vicinity to Rangoon, and the sameness of the language. Those converts however have very confused notions of the gospel. Keepong attempted once to preach in Mr. C's presence, and represented Christ to be the same as the God of the Hindoos and of the Burmans-heaven to consist in annihilation, &c. This confusion has arisen from ignorance of the language in the first Missionaries, and from the incompetency of the interpreters they employed.

At a place called Cox's Bazar, Mr. C. found a considerable number of professing Christians, the converts of former Missionaries, Mr. De Bruen and Mr. Peacock. Boats are constantly arriving here from Burmah, and the population increasing. Mr. C. was urgently intreated to tarry there. He was treated with great kindness and liberality.

At Fort Wayne, Mr. McKoy has lately baptized two Indian converts.

A Young Men's Baptist Foreign Mission Society has been formed in New-York, and raised in the first year \$100, for the Treasury of the Parent Institution.

Seven young gentlemen completed their course of Theological study at the Baptist Seminary, Philadelphia, on the 25th of July last. The several classes were fully examined in the languagos, higher branches of Mathematics, Natural History, &c. and the result was highly satisfactory. Dissertations on various subjects connected with the ministry, were read by these who were to take their leave of the Institution, to an attentive assembly.

The number of Baptist Churches in Georgia is 181. The number of ministers, 101. Associations, 7 .- In North Carolina, the same denomination has 212 churches, and 90 ministers; Associations, 12.

The Theological School of the Dutch Reformed Church, established at New-Brunswick, N. J. has sent out seven promising young men this year, to preach the everlasting gospel. The funds of the Institution are much contracted, while the resources of the Dutch Churches are ample. This ought not so to bo.

The Female Domestic Missionary Society, of Charleston, South Carolina, continued their pious labors last winter among the sailors and the poor. Their Missionary preached once or twice every Sabbath as circumstances dictated, in the sail loft, where he was heard with close attention and happy effect. He visited the Marine Hospital frequently, and preached there as opportunity affered. Social religious meetings have been held at the boarding houses of the sailors, and attended with decorum and interest. Measures are in train to provide a "Mariner's Church"and the proposal is made to establish a respectable boarding house for seamen, by which they may be withdrawn from haunts of vice. This plan cannot fail to recommend it elf to the best wishes of the picus.

The Missionary visited the Poor-house but little, because its tenants were generally brought there by vice as obstinate as degrading-and prospects of usefulness were less favorable than in some other spheres of labor in the city. No vice perhaps bids such stout defiance to the authority and persuasions of the Gospel, as the intemperance which has given to the Alms house three fourths of its inmates. Between one and two hundred families were visited by the Missionary, where he was kindly received, while he instructed and prayed with some of the sick and dying members. He paid particular attention to poor children, and procured them the means of attending the Sabbath School. The exertions of this Society are worthy of all praise, and will be found "at the end of the days" to have contributed more than can now be imagined, to the moral transformation of the city where they are made. Blessed are the daughters of Zion when they do thus virtuously-yea, future generations will rise up and call them blessed.

The " Female Missionary Society for the Poor of New-York," continue their labors and meet with encouragement. Their Missionary, Rev. Wm. Gray, preaches regularly three times on the Sabbath in the mission house in Bancker street, and a lecture on one evening in each week, Two public and two private prayer meetings are also attended weekly. The children of the church are catechised. Persons under religious concern, sick or dying, are visited. The Monthly Concert and a Female Bible Class are also attended to. The religious services of the mission house are better attended than heretofore. Six have been added to the church on profession of their faith. Many others have received their first religious impressions here, some of whom have joined other churches in the city. The whole number in communion is 41. Thirty Bibles have been distributed. The two Sabbath Schools in the mission house are flourishing. The Society has expended \$820, 17 the past year, and received but \$715, 17.

"The Domestic Missionary Society of Rhode Island" has lately been organized, and commended to the patronage of the public in a short but eloquent address. Rev. Dr. Patten, of Newport, is chosen President, and Rev. Mr. Mann, of Bristol, Secretary. It is one article of the Constitution, that "no person shall be employed as a missionary, who does not give satisfactory evidence to the Board of experimental piety." We should hope that this article, if not inserted in oruin after the invasion of Nadir Shah, the Constitutions of all our Missionary Societies, is yet regarded as vitally important to their pros-

with the folly as well as guilt, of sending out men to teach the "way of life" who have not learnt it themselves.

The United States Ship Franklin is supplied with a Chaplain who possesses the spirit of a Missionary-and it may be hoped that in his stated congregation of 7 or 800 men on board, he may succeed in winning some souls to Christ. His name is Stuart, lately from the Theological Seminary at Prince.on. A library for the use of the seamen has been formed in the same ship, partly by donation, and partly by the subscription of \$1 each by the seamen themselves.

Bishop Brown of South Carolina, strongly recommends the Episcopal Theological Seminary at New-Haven, to the patronage of his Diocese In his last Address to the Convention, he urges with much force the necessity of a more extended theological education for the ministers of " the church," and augurs ill to Episcopalianism from past negligence in this particular. It may be expected that the wealthy Episcopalians of S. C. will be aroused by the voice of their Bishop to some more vigorous and liberal measures than they have heretofore pursued on this subject ; & that the result of their exertions, combined with the general system adopted in other parts of the Union, will prove for the "furtherance of the gospel," even should a particular denomination fail to reap every anticipated advantage.

In the "Friend of Peace," it is calculated that the various expenses for militia trainings and reviews in the United States, amount to \$5000,000 annually, or to 190,000,000 in thirty eight years, the period that has elapsed since the close of our revolutionary war. But General Jones of North Carolina, after 24 years experience in different offices of the militia, has declared to the Legislature of that State, that he has become fully convinced that the popular system of trainings and reviews is not adapted to its end-that no substantial benefits are obtained; and that the injury inflicted on property and morals is incalculable. If to this it be added, that this heavy tax falls almost exclusively on the poor, is it not to be hoped that this oppressed class of society, will exert their whole influence (and it is not inconsiderable) to do away forever so obnoxious a system. Let us have "friends of peace" chosen for Legislators-and let our laws be thoroughly revised on the subject, every poor man may save for his family, or for some benerolent purpose, five or ten dollars a year.

Ascension of the Balloon.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. Guille ascended in his Balloon from the Washington Gardens. It is said by those who gave a dollar for the sight, that Mr. G. appeared calm and free from apprehension, during the preparation. At 40 minutes after 4, a small Balloon was dispatched to give notice that the large one was filled, and indicate the course it would pursue. About five minutes after the car was attached, the æronaut ascended it, and it immediately mounted to a great height, sailing in a N. W. course, with flags flying, &c. It soon after gradually descended, and landed in Charlestown, about three miles distance, and Mr. G. immediately return ed to town. It is said that the number of spectators in the Garden was not sufficient to indem nify Mr. G. for his expenses; but that he intends another ascension, with a Parachute, in which he is to descend. A Farachute is in the form of an umbrella; it depends upon the air to open it, and support the car, after it w detached from the Balloon. The hazard of such an experiment must be evident. A man who de scended in this manner some years ago in Loudon, fell to a great depth before the Parachute owhich it vibrated till it reached th ground, when the poor fellow was taken up in state of insensibility, from which however he recovered in a little time.

We learn that before the late ascension, Mr G. made his will. We hope if he intends to run the bazard of the Parachute, he has also made his peace with God; we will however remind him, that when our Saviour was tempted by Satan to cast himself from the pinnacle of the temple, he answered, "It is written, thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God."

Revivals in Colleges .- By the latest acounts there appears to be in Middlebury College sixteen, and in Dartmouth College 17 hopeful converts in the revivals which now exist in those institutions.

Notice .- The public are informed that the President and Professors elect of the Collegiate Charity Institution in Amherst, county of Hampshire, will be inducted into office, on Tuesday the 18th day of Sept. instant-the exercises of the day to commence at eleven o'clock, A. M. It is expected that a dedicatory sermon will be telivered at the same time, and a contribution be taken for the benefit of the Institution. The examination of candidates for admission will take place on the day next fellowing. A considerable collection of books for a library for this Institutien is already made-and all contributions of books will be thankfully received. Measures are also taking to procure a philosophical apparatus.

HAMILTON COLLEGE, New-York, Commencement, Aug. 22. All the exercises in English but the salutatory oration. The orations were on the Institution of Chivalry; the ideal system of Berkley; the comparative merits of Homer and Milton; the progress of Biblical Criticism, and The utility of Physical Evil .- Poem, Pleasures of Association; Eulogy on Patrick Henry. The Degree of Bachelor of Arts, was conferred on righteen young gentlemen, that of Master of Arts on three, and the honorary degree of A. M. on seven; the degree of D. D. on Rev. James Carnahan, of Georgetown, Col.; and that of L. L. D. on Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War.

At Burlington College, Vermont, on the 8th August, the degree of Bacheler of Arts was conferred on five young gentlemen; and that of Master of Arts on B. F. Bailey and Lawan Foot,

Esquires, At the annual commencement at Harrard Uniersity, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on fifty-nine young gentlemen graduates; and the degree of Master of Arts on forty-eight gentlemen in course, and three out of course.
The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Ambrose Spencer, chief justice of New York; Charles Jackson, of the Supreme Court of Masachusetts; and Joseph Story, of the U. S. Supreme Court. The degree of D.D. was conferred on Rev. William Allen, President of Bow-doin College, and Rev. Abiel Abbott of Beverly.

Utility of Preaching .- The Bridgeport, Cons. Farmer says, that some time since a store-keeper missed two block tin measures. A few days ago the measures were returned to the store, rolled up in a paper, on which was written-

### DOMESTIC NEWS.

Canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio River .- In 1823, we may expect to see the Grand Western Canal of the state of New-York completed, and a union of the lakes and the ocean. It is calculated that two hundred miles will be fit for navigation by the end of the approaching autumn. Another great work is now in contemplation which will sustain a second rank, in utility, magnitude, and importance, to our own undertaking. We refer to the Canal which is to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio River. It will be about 200 miles in length, & cost over \$2,000,000.

[N. Y. Ev. Post.

Accidents, Crimes, &c.—A whiskey distillery

(Cornell's) situated on Long-Island, N. Y. was destroyed by fire the 30th ult. The fire was occasioned by a lamp coming in contact with and igniting the steam from one of the stills, Property insured \$5000.

A Capt. Joseph Yellowly has lately been committed to jail in North Carolina, on suspicion of having been the murderer of a man whose body was found floating in Pasquotank river, sewed in a blanket. Yellowly had been seen with another man in a boat on the river, had landed at a place owned by a Mr. Sawyer, and had taken several stones on board his boat from a pile, against the consent of S. who wanted them for a particular purpose. One of the stones had some peculiarity about it, which made it remarkable. -When the body was found, Mr. S. was present; and it appeared that stones had been placed in the blanket to sink the body, and that they all had escaped by a rent, but the peculiar stone, which remained, and which was recognized by Mr. Sawyer, as the stone taken by Yellowly. This led to other citcumstances, and Yellowly was fully committed on the charge of Murder. though before his character and circumstances had placed him above suspicion.

Four men were executed for murder at Cornwall, Upper Canada, on Monday last week. Fire at Sarannah .- On the 20th August, eleven buildings were destroyed by fire in Savan-

nah, near Abercorn street. Accident .- On the 30th August, a little before dusk, as a boat with a fishing party of 7 persons was returning to Philadelphia, the Steamboat Union, which plies between South street wharf and Kaign's Point, run her down. Mr. Charles W. Westphall, watch case maker and gilder, and two of his sons, were unfortunately drowned : the others saved themselves by swimming to shore.

A letter from Kaskaskia, July 17, announces the reprive, for one month, of the two Indiaus who were to have been hanged on the 14th of July. The same letter states, that death has since repreived one of the Indians from the ignominy of a public execution. A large multitude had assembled to witness the execution. The fatal hour of three, asssigned for the exit of the convicts was near at hand, when an express from Washington brought a respite.

In Trenton, Aug. 27th, two young men, from New-York, said to have come on for the pur pose of fighting a duel, were arressted by the Police, and conducted to the City Jail, attended by a numerous clowd of spectators. After a few hours detention however, they were let out, on engagement not to fight, and give up their weapons of murder,

Murder .- A duel was fought on the 7th of August, between F. M. Smelang, Esq. sheriff of Baton Rouge, and Capt, Jones, of the U. S. army, in which the former fe'l. His adversary received

Installation .- On Wednesday the 29th ult. the Rev. Caleb Burge was installed pastor of the first church and society in Glastenbury, Con.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN. The brig Day, Capt. Tucker, has arrived at New-York from Gibraltar, with dutes to the 7th. July. They furnish the following paragraph, relating to the war in Turkey.

Most of the Greek Churches at Constantino-

ple, and its neighbourhood, have been plundered; and the number of Greeks massacred there since the commencement of the insurrection is estimated at 40,000. The British Ambassador has made up his min to Corfu. The Ottoman fleet is blockading the islands of the Morea, with the exception of the ports of Naupactr, Patras, Navarino, Modone, and Monembassia; and all her vessels under lonian colours have been directed to abstain from violating the blockade. Two Turkish 50 gun ships and 4 brigs have been delivered up to the Greeks by their crews, which were chiefly composed of their countrymen. About 900 Turks, who were on board, were landed on the isle of Milo a prisoners of war; but, the moment the news of the assassination of the Patriarch reached the island, they were put to death. The report of a want of union between the two Greek leaders, Ipsilanti and Theodore is confirmed. They are both fortifying themselves, the former in Tergowischt, and the latter in the Convent of Cortrocsini. Numerous bodies of Russian troops are collecting on various points of that vast Em-

From the Brazils .- A few days before Capt. Johnson (arrived at quarantine) sailed from St. Salvador, " the Brazilians made an unsuccessful attempt for independence. Much jealousy and uneasiness prevailed-and the European Portuguese were anxiously looking and hoping for the arrival of troops from Lisbon."

The Coronation .- The Queen of England, has made a formal request to be crowned at the same time as her husband; but was refused. She then made application to have a proper place assigned her at the Coronation; but met with no better success. It appears from a London paper (The Times) of the sixteenth of July, that the Queen of England perseveres in her determination to be present at the Coronation of the King. Lord Hood, it is said, has written to the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal of England, informing him that it is her Majesty's intention to be at Westminster Abbey at half past 3 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, and requesting him to have persons in attendance to conduct her Majesty to her seat. The next arrival will probably inform us what success the application met with. Her Majesty also it is said has written a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which she informs him of her desire to be crowned some days after the King, and before the arrangements are done away with, so that there may be no additional The Archbishop in his answer represents with great humility that he cannot stir a step in the ceremony, except in consequence of orders from the sovereign.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC

Ballimore, Aug. 30 .- The following is an extract of a letter received from one of the South American officers, who passed some time here during the late armistice on the Spanish Main, and who sailed from this in May last, to rejoin their respective corps in the Patriot army, on the renewal of hostilities. " Cumarebo, 26th July .- On our march from

Coro, where we received every kind attention, and all necessary accommodation, from the Governor, we narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the enemy. At a small vilinge in the mountains we breakfasted at 7 o'clock. At 9, immediately after our departure, a party of the Spaniards arrived. - They pursued us for three days and nights, but being well mounted, they could not come up with us, and then gave over the chase. At Tocayo, 75 leagues from Coro, we joined a corps of the army destined for this.

place, where we arrived have at present quartered The harrassing nature of the operations carried on by the enemy, obliged our small garrison to evacuate Core and marsh on this position. The Spaniards, with audacity, followed, but here they met with a reception that will make the survivors cautious how they again present them-selves before Cumarebo. Nothing could exceed the bravery of the females who arrived here with the garcison from Coro. They were seen during the action, in the hottest fire of the enemy, with a resolution which nothing but patriotism could inspire, assisting the wounded, supplying the weary with drink, and animating all by their presence. We expect a reinforcement in a few days, when we shall advance and retake Coro. For two years they have not had rain bere, a thing hitherto unknown, and which is of course, a great draw-back on the produce of the country; but all military and political affairs go on well, in every respect, and as you could wish."

Wednesday Erening Lecture-Sept. 12, in Park Street Church-Preacher, Rev. D. HUNGINGTON

DEATHS.

In this town, Mr Robert Johnson Brewn, aged 34; Miss Meraina Naomi Dupee, aged 11; Mary-Ann, daughter of Mr Leonard Harrington; Mrs Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr Isaiah Stowel, aged 36; Rufus, son of Mr Rufus Baxter, jun, aged 15 months; Mr Thomas Gardner, aged 30; Miss Lucy Tileston Contes, aged 18; Mr Benjamin Kemble, aged 49; Miss Deborah C. Newman, daughter of the late Henry Newman, Esq. aged 27; Mes Harriet Walker Parker, aged 23, wife of Mr George P.; Joseph, youngest son of Mr Wm. Goddard, aged 20 menths.

At Rainsford's Island, Mr George Eugley, who was lauded sick from a vessel from St. Johns, E. F. -- In Charlestown, Mr Joseph Reed, aged 45.-In Cambridge, Mr Jonathan Page, jun. aged 34. -In Dorchester, Mrs Mary Withington, wife of Deacon Ebenezer W. aged 69 .- At Lechmere's Point, Mr Jonathan Fales, jr. sged 34.—In Waltham, widow Susannah Wright, aged 65.—In Medfield, Henry Prentiss, Fsq. late of Boston aged 73.—In Newton, Miss Abigail Eustis, aged 46.-In Cohasset, Mrs Leborah Pratt, aged 71, wife of Mr Caleb P.-In South Bridgewater, Capt. Snow Stetson, aged 62 .- In Salem, Mr William Boynton, aged 35 .- In Taunton, Mr Benj. Shores, aged Ninely .- In Cumberland, R. 1. Abiel Brown, Esq. aged Ninety fire .- In Pawtucket, Mr Comfort Ingraham, aged 35.-In West Stockbridge, Capt. Ezekiel Stone, aged 72.-In Newburyport, Capt. Jeremiah Stickney, aged 42. In Salisbury, N. H. of a cancer in the throat, Amos, son of Jerchy Webster, aged 19.-la Chesterfield N. H. Hon. Levi Jackson, aged 49. -In Portland, Mrs Caroline E. Willis, aged 23, wife of Mr George Willis, and daughter of Richard Hunnewell, Esq. of that place.—In Smyrna, Delaware, John Clark, Esq. late Governor of that State.—In Noffolk, Capt. Seth Storer, aged. 63, owner and master of ship Concord of Saco .-In Blakely, (Alabama) Hon. Thomas Heald, formerly of Concord, (Mass.)—In Portsmouth, Aug. 22d, Miss Nabby Bowles, daughter of John Bowles, Esq. aged 28.—In Natick, Sept. 2d, Mrs. Joanna T. wife of Moses Swain, jr. aged 22 .- In Newbury, Widow Lydia Coffin, aged 83.

At Northfield, Aug. 25, Mrs. Esther Blanchard, wife of Mr. Daniel B. aged 41. Her death was occasioned by a fall from a waggon-the horse seizing the bitts, ran violently down a hill, and

threw her out. Another lady with her was hurt. In Ossipee, Mr. Tobias L. Nutter, son of Mr. Charles Nutter of Tultonborougn, and Bickford, son of Mr. John Bickford, of Ossipee, both aged 19. Early on the morning of the 29th ult. [if this means July, it was the Sabbath] these lads went to a place called Garland's Mill Pond, in Ossipee, about a mile from their father's, to bathe, and about 2 o'clock P. M. were discovered drowned by some boys .- Concord Patriot.

WARD'S FAREWELL LETTERS. JUST received and for sale by SAMUER T. ARMSTRONG, No. 50, Cornhill. FAREWELL LETTERS to a few friends

in Britain and America, on returning to Bengal, in 1821. By WILLIAM WARD, (Missionary,) Serampore, price 75 cts. Also, Dr. Wood's SER-Mon, on the death of Rev. SAMUEL WORCESTER, D. D. 20 cts. Rev. Mr. Connelius' Sermon, on the same occasion, price 25 ets.

Vindication of the Episcopal Church. TUST Published, by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS,

Cornhill Square,
A Reply to the Review of Dr. WYATT's Sermon, and Mr. SPARK's Letters, on the Protestant Episcopal Church, which originally appeared in the Christian Disciple at Boston, and subsequently in a separate form at Baltimore; in which it is attempted to vindicate the Church from the charges of that Review by a Protestant Episcopalian.

"Founded in truth; by blood of Martyrdom "Cemented; by the hand of wisdom reared "In beauty of Holiness; with ordered pomp,

" Decent and unreproved." NOTICE:

HE copartnership beretofore existing under TUCKERMAN, ROGERS & CUSHING,

is, by mutual consent, dissolved.

EDWARD TUCKERMAN, SAMUEL ROGERS. THO'S P. CUSHING. EDWARD TUCKERMAN and THOMAS PARKMAN

CUSHING, will continue to do business under the firm of TUCKERMAN & CUSHING. They will, for the present, occupy the store of Samuel Parkman, Esq. No. 12, Merchant's Row, where they offer for sale a new importation of prime BRITISH and IRISH GOODS, suited to

the present season.
SAMUEL ROGERS, Will continue to occupy the store, No. 3, Market Street, and is now receiving a general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS.

All persons indebted to the late firm of TUCKERMAN, ROGERS & CUSHING, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribe ers, who are duly authorized to settle the accounts of that concern.
TUCKERMAN & CUSHING.

No 12, Merchant's Row, August 22d, 1821.

FARM WANTED. A BOUT 30 miles from Boston, with a good House & Barn, & 30 acres of land, orchard, mowing, tillage and wood lot-for which will be given in exchange, a neat, well made Coachee, with handsome hardess, new and complete, and two lots of land in New-Hampshire, containing each 160 and 100 acres. The balance will be paid in cash. Apply at this office. Sept. 8.

EDUCATION. ELIPHAZ FAY will open a School in Westborough, on Menday, the 19th day of September inst. for the instruction of Ladies and Gentlemen in all the branches of an English and Classical education. Tuition, for English 3 dols. Classical \$5 per quarter.

MUSIC TUITION. MR. S. P. TAYLOR, from New-York, Pro-fessor and Teacher of Music, and Organist of the "West Church," respectfully tenders his Professional Services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston, in teaching the Piano Forte, Orr go a and Singing. (T Application to be made at the Franklin Music Warehouse, No. 6, Milkstreet, or at his house in Clark street, where he will give Instructions to those Pupils, who can have the use of his Piano Forte. enptf Jan. 27.

YOUNG MAN WANTED. ONE who is accustomed to laboring on a farm, and recently from the country, will hear of a situation by applying at this office. A HYMN,

For a Missionary Service. By Mr. Montgomery Hark! the song of Jubilee, Loud as mighty thunder's roar, Or the fullness of the sea, When it breaks upon the shore. HALLELVIAN! for the LORD, God OMNIPOTENT, shall reign :-HALLELUJAH! let the word Echo round the earth and main. HALLELUJAH! hark! the sound, From the depths unto the skies, Wakes above, beneath, around All creation's harmonies. See JEHOVAH's banner furl'd :--Sheath'd his sword :- He speaks, -'tis done And the kingdoms of this world Are the kingdoms of his Son. He shall reign from pole to pole, With illimitable sway: He shall reign when, like a scroll Yonder heavens have pass'd away, Then the end :- -beneath his rod Man's last enemy shall fall :-HALLELEJAH! CHRIST in GOD, God in Christ, is All in All.

#### MISCELLANY.

THE CRUSADES. Extracts from the History of the Crusades for the recovery and possession of the Holy Land. By Charles Mills. London. 1820 [Continued from page 144.]

It was in the year 1096, that the first body of European rabble, styling themselves Champions of the Cross, swept along from France to Hungary. They amounted 20,000 foot, and only eight horse; and were led by Walter of Burgundy, surnamed the Pennyless. Ardent and impetu ous, they calculated not the difficulties of the way. Except a few refugees, they perished miserably in conflicts in Bulgaria. Walter, with the scanty relics of his force, escaped through the woods, found his way to Constantinople, and was promised pro tection by the emperor Alexius till the arrival of Peter. The second undisciplined division, accompanied by the Hermit himself, pursued the same route. Their atrocities roused the indignation of the people through whose territories they marched; and, after the most dreadful deeds and sanguinary excesses, they were ultimately exterminated by the Sultan of Nice, in Bithynia, with the exception of three or four thousand. A lofty hill was made of their bones, which remained for many years a warning monument to invading of the enemy. The camp exhibited the crusaders. The third division, consisting of 15,000 fiery enthusiasts, from Lorraine, the east of France, and Bavaria, were col lected by Godetchal, a German; and pursued the usual route through Hungary. Horrible were the outrages they commit ted: but the king, dreading the fury of desperation to which hostility might further impel them, by stratagem accomplished friendly professions, he induced them to ble visitation, it is not to be wondered at surrender their arms: where they ex- that desertion multiplied. The Greek pected pardon, they found retaliation; the Hungarians rushed upon the naked and unarmed multitude, and a few only of Godeschal's people escaped, to spread over the north the tale of woe. The fourth and last of these hordes of desperate savages issued from England, France, Flanders, and Lorraine. Their desperation and resentment threatened the ruin of the panic, in the moment when success seemed ready to favour their arms, scattered them in precipitate Aight: they were pursued by the king and his nobles; and but few of that immense rabble survived to join the forces of the feudal princes of Europe.

To the horrible barbarities of these fanatics succeeded the more regular crusades, which, though more orderly, were not less sanguinary. The principal commanders were the celebrated Godfrey, lord of Bouillon; his brother Baldwin; the counts of Vermandois, Blois, and Flanders; Robert, duke of Normandy; Bohemond, prince of Tarentun; Tancred; and Raymond, count of Toulouse. Godfrey united the gentlest manners with the firmest spirit, the amiableness of virtue with commanding gravity; alike distinguished for political courage and for personal bravery, his mind was capable of the grandest enterprises: his deportment was moral, and his piety fervent: Baldwin was valorous, but selfish, and inordinately ambitious: Stephen of Blois was an accomplished and brave cavalier; proud, but sagacious: Robert possessed elequence and skill, but was destitute of prudence, ungenerous, and voluptuous: a more crafty and to bulent spirit distinguished the prince of Tarentum: avarice, the vice of age, was the master passion of the prudent and aged Raymond: but our fancy dwells with romantic delight on the character of Tancred. His ambition was rendered virtue by a generous spirit, by a love of martial achievements, and detestation of stratagem; he was bold and enterprising, averse to treachery and dissimulation. Modesty softened his high-mindedness; and he would have been courteous and humane to all mankind, if the superstition of his age had not taught him that the Saracens were the enemies of God, and that the Christians were the ministers of heavenly wrath. Alexius, the crafty Alexius, though by bribing their avarice, by flattery, or the most consummate art, he succeeded in inducing the other barons to swear fealty to him, never could corrupt the high-souled self-respect of Tancred to do the deed of homage; he singly stood aloof, and either silently declined, or disdainfully refused, to avow himself the vassal of this perfidious ally. Courage in various forms; wisdom, prudence, and skill in endless combinations, appear in the characters and conduct of these renewned leaders of the crusade. The siege and capture of Nice, made nugatory by the treachery of the Greek emperor, who, as the head of the league, claimed and obtained the ci-

Shortly after this battle the main army recommenced its march, and entered the mountains and deserts of Phrygia. Innumerable were the hardships they endured. The soil was dry and sterile, and Europeans could ill endure the heat of a Phrygian summer. In one day 500 people died. Their march to Antiochetta was effected without addition to their loss. When they had refreshed themselves there, Godfrey sent Baldwin and Tancred to explore the surrounding country. Among the rugged mountains of Cilicia, Tancred was separated from his companion; and coming before Tarsus, took possession of that city, of which, however, he was soon unjustly deprived, by the intrigues of the jealous brother of Godfrey. All Cilicia was overrun with fire and sword; whilst Baldwin stretched forward beyond the Euphrates, all the towns opening their gates to him as he passed along; and founded a Christian government at Edessa, in Mesopotamia, the remains of which exist at the present day. Passing through Lycaoni, the general force of the crusaders meanwhile advanced to the capital of Syria. The city of Antioch was four miles in circumference, surrounded by a wall of sixty feet in height: where there was no natural defence, a deep ditch nearly encompassed the city; the Orontes washed part of the western walls; and opposite to the spots on the north and east, where the crusaders encamped, was a marsh, which had been formed by the waters from the adjacent hills. On the prospect of an attack, the emir made every preparation for defence. The fortifications were repaired, and furnished with hostile engines, and the magazines of provisions were replenished. The auxiliary and native troops amounted to 6 or 7000 horse, and from 15 to 20,000 foot. The events of the siege of Antioch are given by Mr. Mills in his most interesting manner, and we regret that it is not in our power to follow him through all his lucid details. The city was invested, the plan of attack agreed upon; but the operations of the Croises were so unskilful, that at the end of three months Antioch stood firm and uninjured. They had rioted, at the commencement, in unrestained enjoyment of the corn and grapes in the delicious vallevs that surround the capital: to their other distresses famine was now added, and made swifter havock than the sword most dreadful appearance; and to such extremities were they driven, that it is recorded of the haughty Bohemond, that 'flaying some Turkish prisoners, he roasted them alive. He then exclaimed to the astonished byestanders, that his appetite would submit to necessity, and that during the famine he would greedily devour what at other times would be loathber: wary and politic, as his lord Alexius, under pretence of inducing his imperial master to open his granaries for their relief, he departed with all his soldiers, never to return'; the like did William of Melun; but he was intercepted by Tancred, and, after a humiliating confession, pardon-

Taticius, Stephen of Blois, was of the numed, together with the holy Peter, whose whole Hungarian state; but some strange | zeal was in this instance tamed by the basest worldly-mindedness. Meanwhile the caliph Mosthadi of Egypt sent an embassy to the Christians, which, disguising their wretched condition, they received with boundless magnificence; but they resolutely refused to forego their project of rescuing the sacred Sepulchre. To their peaceful proposals more hostile measures succeeded. All the Mussulman princes and emirs of Syria, and those of Cæsarea, Aleppo, and Ems, endeavoured with 20,000 men to enter Antioch, assisted by a sortie from the city; but they were defeated: 2000 of the Turks fell in battle; their heads were cut off by their ferocious foes: some were sent with savage exultation to the Egyptian legates, and others were fixed on stakes around the camp, or shot into the town, in return for the perpetual insults and mockery of the people of Antioch. The storehouses of the Christians were new replenished by succours from Italy. Pisa and Genoa, besides provisions, generously sent a large body of men to their assistance. The vessels arrived

at the mouth of the Orontes, Raymond and Bohemond, with some regular bands of troops, went to escort them to the camp : but, on their return, they were intercepted by an ambuscade of the ever vigilant foe. Desperate was the struggle that succeeded, and eminent the deeds achieved; but the Latins were rendered savage by hope and hunger: a son of Baghasian, the emir of Antioch, 12 dependent emirs, and 2000 men of common rank, attested by their fall the furious prowess of their opponents. Their brutality on this occasion surpassed all former exhibitions; they dragged the corpses from the sepulchres in which they had been piously inhumed

by their brethren, and 1500 of them were exposed on pikes to the weeping Turks. Humanity shudders at these horrid outrages; and we gladly escape from them to relate the final event : but whereever we turn our eyes over the pages before us, similar scenes of cruelty stare us in the face. the infidel or unbeliever Antioch was taken by stratagem.

[To be continued.] Anecdote. - A word in season. - A Missionary in Charleston, S. C. says: " A child was asked if she attended the Sabbath School. She said she did not, she did not wish to go. I spoke to her of a little child who died but a few days before, a member of the school, and who it was hope !. from what she said, had gone to heaven. heart of this little girl was touched; her mether being sick, I did not see her; said a few words te the dear child, and requested that she would be at the School the coming Sabbath. With the the league, claimed and obtained the city, was their first great exploit. The impression was so powerful that she found her two the Church, & is now one, said her teachbattle and victory of Doryloum followed. er, who of all seems to promise fair for heaven."

THE CHURCH.

We are aware that some of the remarks in the following communication will clash with the opinions of some among our readers whom we are solicitous to please. They deserve serious and prayerful consideration however. There is more weight in them than many of the pious are ready to allow. Let our churches, we say, look seriously to that compromise they are making with an ungodly world, in order to exonerate themselves from a tax which Heaven has laid on them, and which they ought to deem it their privilege to bear.] For the Boston Recorder.

Be not unequally yoked together with unbelievers." Recent occurrences in the state of Massachusetts render the above passage peculiarly important. A question occurs to my mind, of no inconside. rable magnitude, upon which this passage of in-

spiration, with many others, has a bearing. The question is, what connexion has a church with the society among which it is mingled?

This question is not so justly answered by the awyers of Massachusetts, in our opinion, as by the fact, that in the days of the Apostles a " religious society," distinct from or united with a church, is not recognized under the christian community. Is it not a little curious, that, at the present day, a community may become a "religious society," from the circumstance of there being three or four or more christians in it who possess internal piety, and who embrace the gospel? Our nation is denominated christian, because a few religious or pious inhabitants embrace christianity; though far the greater part of the people no more embrace it than the prince of darkness does; he speculatively "believes and trembles."

But our nation is christian in contradistifiction from pagan. But will any one affirm that this is the only sense in which a church can be called christian? Are we not taught by high authority to mark the distinction between the Jew outwardly so, and the Jew inwardly so? That there is a distinction recognized by the Bible between the pious, regenerated believer and the christian. using the last term in contradistinction from pa-

gans, no man of God will deny.

But has it come to this in Massachusetts, that men of some note, (at least in the literary world.) men ordained to the gospel ministry, endeavouring to impose upon the world the idea that the church is not known" in distinction from a society, or community or town in which it happens to exist! " Tell it not in Gath." What has become of the New Testament? If I am not very much mistaken, every gospel minister, or bishop, recognized in that volume, in pastoral connexion with any people, is found connected with a church composed of devoted followers of the Lamb. And I will confess myself very much in the mistake, if the term christian church is, in the New Testament, applied to any class of people except to those who were professedly devoted to the cause of JESUS, in distinction from the greater part of the community around them. And not to be misunderstood, I mean by such a church a body of people associated together, whom the Apostles often addressed in terms like these :-Dearly beloved," "Beloved brethren," &c. And we find that the epistles are generally, if not always addressed to the professed disciples of Christ, and closed with salutations to the same.

Originally then, the christian community (if these terms were ever thus connected) was simply the church, a body of pious christians by profession and practice. What falling away from gospel purity is then obvious in this day of reason. By what reasoning can the church be frit-tered away to the undefinable something, called " religious society," or a "christian society" How happens it that once in all ecclesiastical affairs, a society was not known, and that now in the same affairs, a church is not known? Could Paul now visit Massachusetts and pass through it by the command of his Master, doubtless he would pay but little deference to any "religious societies" which he might find associated together on any other principles than those of gospel piety. The opinions of civil judges in matters of religion meet with little respect from one who would deem judicial oppression of the church a sure fruit of an antichristian age. And I am confident enough that, in settling over a flock as voice or vote of any community but the church. He never would forget the words of our Saviour to Peter, " Feed my sheep ;" " Feed my lambs :" Feed my sheep ;" and "Give not that which is holy to dogs." These expressions he would regard as pointing out his principal business.

That a society of people possessing no vital piety, have a right to settle over themselves a pious minister, is readily conceded; but that they ever would, is seriously doubted, But what have they to do with churches, or with the settlement of ministers over them? Nothing, is the reply, when churches de their duty. The fact is, (and sad enough it is) our censure must be cast chiefly upon the churches. We cannot blame a society. invited to unite with a church in settling and supporting a minister, if they comply. But we must always blame a church that voluntarily yokes itself with an unbelieving society, for the purpose of obtaining money to purchase the bread

We cannot make custom authoritative. appears to me that if churches felt the spirit of primitive days, they would proceed in regard to pastors, very differently from what they now do. Something like the following, I should expect, viz: Invite, engage to support, and ordain ther Pastor, without consulting the surrounding world The next simple step would be, to open doors of the sanctuary, and invite all to participate in the blessings of the gospel ministry, and to grant what pecuniary assistance they felt disposed : or what the law would compel them in that situation to grant. A closer union than this between church es and societies, has introduced the evils which Dedham, Princeton, and other places have ex perienced; and threatens a thousand others.

To this simple method you will object the poverty of some churches. But let it be remember ed that this is a part of the "cost" which is first to be counted in becoming Christians. If the law of the state does not remedy the evil here suggested, it must be remedied by sister churches; which will readily be done if the spirit of primitive Christians revives. With poverty, churches must rather struggle, than say to the infidel, "buy us, the bread of life," at the hazard of receiving a " serpent or a stone."

The stand which societies now possess is not so much assumed as sold by the churches which are departing from that self denial which the religion of Jesus demands. If we yoke with them and they be strongest, we must go with them. And if we are thus led into snares, a very fault is ours. What yoke was ever more unequal than than that which binds together the Christian and

For the Boston Recorder.

"The desert shall rejoice & blossom as the rose." Having occasion to travel through St. Lawence County, N. Y. in July last, I tarried a few days in Potsdam, a central town on the turn-pike, 28 miles east of Ogdensburg. Eighteen years ago, it was a wild desart. Now it is a handsome village; farms are under good improvement over a considerable part of the town; and there are 2500 inhabitants. They have an academy in the village, with one mile square of land appropriated to it; and about \$3000 in fund. Falls in the river against the village afford fine privileges for water machinery; which are already improved with a saw mill, grist mill, nailery, foundery, brewery, carding, oloth dress-

ing machine, &c ; there is an excellent Presbyterian church of 120 members. Religious meetings are well attended.

I was present at the raising of a meeting-house. A clergyman providentially present was desired by the master workman (Mr. Reynolds,) to attend with them soon after surrise, on the morning of the day for raising. He made a short address to the hands, (120, selected from the same town) gave out an appropriate Psalm, which was sung; and addressed the throne of grace; upon which the business of the day commenced. The timber was large, heavy and abundant; and the frame 64 feet by 46, with as legant steeple. Just as the sun was sitting, the hands with crowds of spectators, were called into the body of the frame to receive another short address from the clergyman, to return their united thanks to God, that the business of the day, under his guardian care was happily finished, and to implore his benediction. Not an oath, nor an unbecoming word, did I hear during the day, either from the workmen, or among the crowds of spectators; nor an instance did I see of intoxication. A SPECTATOR.

For the Boston Recorder.

BENEVOLENT EDUCATION SOCIETY. At an adjourned meeting of the Trustees of the Benevolent Education Society, holden at the ouse of Rev. Paul Jewett, Fairhaven, Mr. Jonathan King, jun. Agent of the Society, reported the progress, which he had made. He has spent about six weeks -visited towns in the southerly section of the County of Plymouth, and a few towns in other counties-has procured seventy-eight new members, and collected upwards of 280 dollars. This Agency has been attended with but little expense to the Society. Mr. K. was furnished with a horse for his journey by Mrs. Catharine Whittridge, and used his own chaise, free of expense. The hospitality of the people, whom he visited, made another impor tant saving, Besides, to aid the funds of the So-ciety, Mr. K. relinquished more than half of a very moderate compensation, which the board offered him for his services. Mr. King is continued Agent of the Society, and the christian public are assured, that full confidence may be placed in him. OLIVER CORB. a member of the Board.

#### OBITUARY.

For the Boston Recorder. Rev. Noble Everett was born in Woodbury. onn. March 3, 1747. Having entertained a ope that he had experienced the renovating influences of the Holy Spirit, he was desirous of serving God in the Gospel Ministry. Accordingly, after pursuing a regular course of acade-

nical studies, he received the honors of Yale College in the year 1775. Rev. Mr. Robbins, of Norfolk, and Rev. Dr. Bellamy, of Bethlem, Con. directed his theological studies, and he was aprobated as a candidate for the gospel ministry, in 1776. After preaching at several places, he was directed by Divine Providence, to Wareham, in the County of Plymouth, Mass. where he received a call to take the pastoral care of the church, and, was ordained, Oct. 15, 1782. He was married to Miss Abigail Lord, May 22, 1785, y whom he had nine children, all surviving him. As a scholar and divine, Mr. E. was respectable. For piety, candour, sincerity, and sound judgment, he was distinguished. He attached a suitable importance to the doctrines of grace; of course, did not extend the right hand of Christian fellowship to persons of every creed, or no creed. He was distinguishing in his reigious sentiments; and those holy doctrines. which were precious to his own soul, he inculcated on others. In the general strain of his preaching those subjects were much insisted on. which stain the pride of human glory, and exalt the Lord : because it is believed, that he preach ed the word. The pulpit talents of Mr. E. were not such as to exhibit him to the best advantage. There was nothing captivating either in his style or elocution; and yet the friends of gospel truth were often pleased, as well as profiled by his discourses. He was frequently called during his ninistry, to sit in ecclesiastical councils, and his presence on such occasione, was always desira-ble. His faithful, laborious and persevering at-

tention to parochial duties will long be gratefully remembered by the people of his charge. In wo extensive revivals of religion, he was unseason-teaching publicly, and from house to house. The last season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, among the people of his charge, took place but a short time previous to his resting from his labours. It pleased the King of Zion to continue to him his mental and bodily energies, almost to the close of his life. About week prior to his death, he rode eight miles, reached at a funeral, and returned; the next day he attended a funeral three miles distant. During his short confinement, he experienced some degree of mental derangement. In his lucid in-tervals, however, that hope which had cheered him through his pilgrimage, appeared unshaken, and he emphatically expressed a confidence that he had preached the true Gospel. On the 30th Dec. 1819, in the 73d year of his age, and the 38th of his ministry, he fell asleep. that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteous-ness, as the stars forever and ever." DANIEL.

FRESH GOODS.

TOHN B. JONES, No 37, Market-street, has received per ship Triton, from Liverpool, I case new and very neat patterns of Jewel-, consisting of Pearl, Garnet, Topaz, Jet and Paste Ear Knobs, Broaches and Finger Rings, in sets to match, or separate.

l case rich Indispensable Tops-Buckles-Waist and Shoe Clasps—Snaps—Seals—and Keys—Ribbons—Chains—Medalions—Hooks & Eyes, and fancy Articles, &c.

1 cask elegant Bronzed and Gilt Astral Shade

Mantle and Hanging Lamps—Watch Makers' Materials & Military Goods.—2 casks Britaunia Tea and Coffee Pots—Table and Tea Spoons.

ALSO, by way of New York,

1 cask fine Cutlery-1 do. plated Candle sticks-Snuffers and Trays-Decanter Stands-Table and Tea Spoons-Ladies' elegant Work Boxes-Ladles' Gold Patent Levers-Watch Chains-Seals & Keys-elegant Steel and rich

gilt Indispensable Clasps, &c.

1 case very richLoudon Pearle Necklaces and Bracelets-Ear Drops-Head Ornaments and Broaches to match—Pearl, Topaz and Amethyst Rings—Pins and Ear Knobs—fine Gold, Jet Set Jewelry-Jet Head Ornaments-Coral Necklaces and Ear Rings-Fillagree and other Ornaments
- 1 Ladies' Elegant Musical Work Box, with fine gold implements.

JUST published, and for sale at Lincoln & Edmands, No. 53 Cornhill, and at Samuel T. Armstrong's, No. 50 Cornhill, Boston: Price 50 cts. A Review of Rev. l'homus Andros's Essay on Divine Agency by Rev. OTIS THOMPSON, of Rehoboth. Ang. 11, 1821.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribe has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Jonathan Baxten, late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persous having demands upon the Estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

JONATHAN BAXTER, Administrator. Quincy, August 15, 1821.

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in plan and execution.

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of his Christian Psalmody was published the FIFTH EDITION is now in the Press, book has been introduced into many Che and Societies, and, so far as we have les with high satisfaction-and the patronage tinually increasing.

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